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Program Title: Aceh Market Revitalization Project

USAID/OFDA Grant No.: DFD-G-00-05-00063-00

Country/Region: Indonesia, Southeast Asia

Type of disaster/hazard: Natural

Time period covered by report: 1 March 2005 to 31 March 2005

I. SUMMARY

Catholic Relief Services (CRS) received US\$488,435 from the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID) Office of U.S. Foreign Disaster Assistance (OFDA) to implement the Aceh Market Revitalization Project in Indonesia. The project aimed to support the restoration of sustainable rural livelihoods in the two districts of Aceh Barat and Nagan Raya. Specifically, CRS envisioned rehabilitating local market infrastructure, strengthening marketing associations, and supporting access to local produce by tsunami-affected populations. Through this project, CRS proposed to rebuild or rehabilitate 10 markets and assist 500 vendors at the markets with grants.

During the 13-month project period, CRS constructed two temporary markets and ten permanent markets at 11 sites, now accommodating 381 vendors, and assisted 575 small businesspeople with grants. Though actual project implementation diverged somewhat from activities outlined in the proposal, the overall objectives of restoring local market options to rural communities, while increasing income-generation opportunities and improving access to meat and produce were achieved.

In order to meet the objectives, CRS expanded the working areas beyond the Samatiga and Kuala sub districts in Aceh Barat and Nagan Raya districts respectively to cover other sub districts in those areas. In addition, CRS focused on vendors outside the markets for grant assistance as well, as vendors in some markets numbered less than 50 as envisioned in the proposal or had already been assisted by another NGO. CRS also determined that the grant amount of \$50 as stated in the proposal would be insufficient for vendors to restock their businesses, given the post-tsunami inflation and the vendors' absolute lack of resources due to the extent of the devastation. Grants given ranged from \$105 to \$242, depending on the type of business and level of assistance, if any, already received. Through these measures, CRS was able to exceed the targets set in the proposal.

Project implementation was slowed by logistical, planning and coordination difficulties that resulted from the intensity of the devastation, the relative isolation of Aceh and the number of NGOs active in the area. An illustrative example is the case of Kuala Bubon, where geological and hydrological conditions were so drastically altered as a result of the disaster that it was not feasible to rebuild the permanent market on the original site. Months of coordination and discussion among the stakeholders (government, Kuala Bubon and neighboring communities, NGOs) failed to yield a suitable alternative location. CRS' plans to replace the Kuala Bubon market overlapped on two occasions with two other NGOs (both times both the NGOs and CRS had written government permissions), requiring further rounds of coordination and discussion. Finally, acceding to the high levels of community frustration, CRS decided to work with a local NGO to build a temporary market on the original site (on landfill from another NGO). While the case of Kuala Bubon is extreme, it is indicative of the general difficulties faced in the implementation of this project.

In summary, though project implementation was slowed by logistical and coordination difficulties, CRS exceeded the targets set in the proposal and generally succeeded in revitalizing Aceh markets.

II. BACKGROUND

On 26 December 2004 an earthquake of 9.0 magnitude off the west coast of Northern Sumatra, Indonesia, triggered massive tsunamis that affected several countries throughout South and Southeast Asia, as well as Somalia, Tanzania, Kenya, and the Seychelles in East Africa. Indonesia, the world's largest archipelago, was the hardest hit by the catastrophic earthquake and tsunami with more than 167,000 people killed or missing and more than 500,000 displaced in the immediate aftermath of the disaster. The World Bank estimated the total economic losses as a result of the disaster at US\$1.2 billion in Aceh alone.

III. PROGRAM ACTIVITIES

OBJECTIVE 1: *To restore a local market option to rural communities.*

OBJECTIVE 2: *To increase income-generation opportunities for tsunami-affected households.*

OBJECTIVE 3: *To increase access by tsunami-affected households to local fish and produce.*

A. Samatiga sub district (*kecamatan*), Aceh Barat district (*kabupaten*)

1. Kuala Bubon – Fish Auction Market

Kuala Bubon was a fishing village located approximately 10 km outside of Meulaboh on the main Banda Aceh-Meulaboh coastal road, which was largely destroyed by the tsunami. The village had a population of more than 1,000 people and approximately 90% of families made their primary living from the fishing industry. After Meulaboh, Kuala Bubon had the most active fish market on Aceh's west coast, with some of the catch destined for markets in Medan and beyond. The entire village was destroyed in the tsunami and remained partially flooded afterwards due to subsidence.

CRS first identified the Kuala Bubon market site as a possibility in March 2005. After a month of Cash-for-Work clean-up activities in the original village site it became apparent that it would not be suitable for permanent structures due to subsidence, flooding and unstable conditions. However, in the search for an alternative location, conflict among stakeholders including the government, Kuala Bubon and neighboring villages stalled a final decision. In the absence of a decision on a permanent relocation site, CRS elected to build a temporary facility in the original village, the site preferred by the Kuala Bubon community, to allow villagers to resume their livelihoods in the short-term.

During the first phase of Cash-for-Work cleanup activities in April 2005, CRS employed up to 129 workers for a total of 2,253 person-days. During the construction of temporary market in December 2005 to January 2006, CRS employed up to 16 workers for a total of 536 person-days of work. The labor cost for both phases of CFW totaled US\$10,620 (CRS bore 70% of this cost, covering most of the labor expenses for the first phase of CFW). Workers erected two structures, a market and a wooden warehouse, with a total material cost of approximately US\$4,250.

Working in cooperation with a local NGO, Meusaho, CRS identified 78 people in Kuala Bubon and the neighboring community of Gampong Teungoh who intended to resume business affiliated with the temporary fish market facility. The various types of businesses included fish traders, dried fish processors, coffee shops and daily needs/fishing gear sellers. CRS distributed approximately US\$16,600 in grants to the 78 beneficiaries (33 women and 45 men), with grants ranging from US\$240 for those who had not received assistance previously to US\$120 for those who had received in kind assistance from another donor.

To date, the temporary fish auction market facilities are not being used because there is not yet a landing site where fishing boats can moor to unload their catch. CRS is coordinating with another NGO active in Kuala Bubon, Yakkum Emergency Unit (YEU), and that organization has pledged to build the landing site this year but has not yet completed it. Another NGO, CAMA, built an ice factory nearby in 2005. People have returned to live in the area with the distribution and construction of temporary and permanent housing by CRS, YEU and Habitat for Humanity. Fishermen have already been assisted with boats and tackle by other NGOs. So conditions would support the activation of the temporary fish auction market, pending the provision of an adequate landing site for boats.



Kuala Bubon – April 2005 – CFW



***Kuala Bubon – February 2006 –
Temporary Warehouse***



Kuala Bubon – February 2006 – Temporary Market

2. Krueng Tinggai – Fish Market

Krueng Tinggai is primarily an agricultural community and is located several kilometers inland from the ocean along what has become the main road between Meulaboh and points north along Sumatra's western coast. Of the population of nearly 400 people, 70% are farmers, growing rice and secondary crops.

The market in Krueng Tinggai had been under construction and nearly completed at the time of the earthquake and tsunami in 2004. While the village itself was not directly affected by the tsunami, the earthquake destroyed the market.

Cash-for-Work activities began in April 2005 with 20 workers clearing debris and preparing the site for construction. The workers completed construction of the market in October 2005, with a total of 336 person-days. The material cost of the market was US\$6,300 and the labor cost was US\$3,200 for a total market cost of US\$9,500.

CRS identified 8 people (all men) in the village intending to sell fish in the market. Each person received a grant of approximately US\$250, for a total distribution of US\$2,000. The group members pooled a portion their grant funds to purchase insulated fiber boxes for fish storage, an icebox to produce ice and a motorcycle to transport fish from wholesale markets or boat unloading sites.

The market is operational every day but only three of the people who received grants are occupying the market, as the others have pursued other livelihood opportunities. The market serves five villages and travelers along the main road.



Krueng Tinggai – April 2005



Krueng Tinggai – October 2005



Krueng Tinggai fish sellers – June 2006

B. Kuala sub district (*kecamatan*), Nagan Raya district (*kabupaten*)

1. Langkak – Fish Market

Langkak is a fishing and agricultural village located along the main road from Meulaboh to the airport, 30 kilometers from Meulaboh, that sustained severe damage in the disaster. Of the population of more than 1,000 people, 50% derive their livelihoods from fisheries, another 30% from agriculture and the rest from trade or civil service.

CRS first identified this site for reconstruction in March 2005. The fish market had been entirely destroyed in the tsunami and the vendors were operating their businesses under tents provided by the government.

In the first phase of Cash-for-Work, 20 workers worked for 6 days (total 120 person-days) in April 2005 to clear debris and prepare the site for reconstruction. Following this, CRS engineering and design team elaborated the construction plans for a sturdy, earthquake-resistant two-story market structure, including two latrines on the first floor and office space on the second floor. While the original market had only been one-story, CRS accommodated the requests from a group of women

vegetable sellers and a fishermen's cooperative (which included the market fish sellers as members) for retail and office space, through participatory planning.

Commencement of the construction of the market was delayed by land rights and usage issues, which required a few months to resolve. Given the delay and the fact that the vendor tents were not well suited for the windy and rainy conditions of the impending wet season, CRS employed 10 workers for 5 days (50 person-days) in July 2005 to construct a temporary market of wood and palm leaves in front of the market site.

In September 2005, CRS assisted a group of 16 vegetable sellers (all women) with grants of approximately US\$105 each, for a total distribution of US\$1,684. Mercy Corps had already assisted 39 members of the fishermen's cooperative, which included fish sellers active in the market, with grants so it was not necessary for CRS to assist them further, aside from including office space for them in the new market. In September as well, CRS' implementing partner for enterprise, PT Ukabima, facilitated a two-day training for the women's group on basic organizational and financial management.

Given the technical difficulty of constructing this particular market and in the interest of improving the efficiency and accountability of the work, CRS decided to employ local contractors to build the market, instead of using Cash-for-Work laborers. In October 2005, CRS selected contractor CV Mitra Usaha and construction began near the end of that month. Construction was completed in March 2006 for a total contract price of approximately US\$31,422.

The market is currently operational every day, with 12 vendors selling fish and vegetables. The market is strategically located at the intersection of the national road linking Meulaboh to Medan and a coastal road that passes the airport. The market not only serves numerous travelers along these roads but also four surrounding villages. It also serves as a market outlet for Langkak fishermen, who are still in the process of recovering their livelihoods. The second floor of the market is not yet used by vendors but may be used by the fishermen's cooperative or other groups to hold meetings.



Langkak market site – April 2005



Langkak – market opening – March 2006



CRS Southeast Asia Regional Director Mark Pierce with some of the women vegetable sellers at Langkak market – March 2006

2. Cot Mee – Weekly Market

Cot Mee is a community of over 700 people located 5 km in from the main road between Langkak and Kuala Tripa. The majority of the population is farmers. More than 60% of families in this village lost their homes in the disaster.

The site was identified and selected in August 2005. At that time, the Cot Mee villagers had already cleared the debris on their own and converted the site into a temporary school. Through intensive interaction and participatory planning with the community, it was determined that CRS would rebuild the school at another location and reconstruct the market at its original site.

The design for the market was completed in October and the contractor CV Rezeki Murni was selected and engaged in November. The contractor worked from November and completed the market in early February for a total cost of approximately US\$17,444.

Currently, the market is active on Saturdays and serves consumers from five surrounding villages. There are approximately 42 vendors occupying the market, selling a variety of items including fish, fruit, vegetables and spices, clothing, shoes, toys, medicine, tools and household items.



Cot Mee – temporary school on original market site – August 2005

CRS did not distribute grants to the vendors in this market because it was determined that the vendors did not need this assistance as they were already operating their businesses.



Cot Mee market day – February 2006

C. Johan Pahlawan sub district (*kecamatan*), Aceh Barat district (*kabupaten*)

1. Ujong Baroh, Meulaboh – Meulaboh Bus Terminal Market

The Meulaboh bus terminal is located in the commercial center of Meulaboh, the largest city on the west coast, with a pre-tsunami population of over 50,000 people. The bus terminal is the transportation hub for west Aceh, with approximately 100 buses traveling to Medan, Banda Aceh and other points in Aceh. The terminal complex includes a main building with ticket sellers, coffee shops and temporary office space for the government agency for transportation, four buildings of market stalls (A, B, C and D) along the perimeter, a mosque and latrines.

This site was the first selected under this project, in March 2005. At that time, bus traffic had decreased by over 50% from pre-tsunami levels. The tsunami had destroyed the fence in front and one building of market stalls. A second building of market stalls, formerly occupied by fruit vendors, had been damaged and was not occupied because the vendors had moved to another part of town where there was more customer traffic. The main building and two other market buildings on the complex had been only moderately damaged but were still partially occupied.

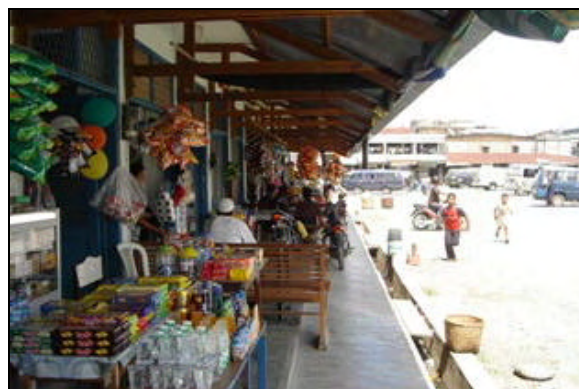
As CRS was able to contract skilled and experienced supervisors for this particular site, it was possible to rehabilitate and reconstruct the bus terminal complex entirely with Cash-for-Work crews. Up to 47 people worked on the project, which began on March 2005 and ended in January 2006. Workers rebuilt the fence and security post in front of the complex, as well as a building of market stalls. They also rehabilitated the other market buildings and the main building, replacing doors, painting, repairing ceilings and electrical works, laying new tile on the floors and improving the drainage. Workers also built a 5-stall latrine building intended for women, while the existing latrine (already rehabilitated by another NGO) was designated for men. The number of person-days spent on this project was 6,787. The material cost for the bus terminal complex totaled approximately US\$41,450, while the total cost including labor is US\$82,900. CRS covered approximately 30% of this cost and approximately 70% was covered by OFDA funds.

Currently, the bus terminal is operating at near pre-tsunami levels. The increased bus and customer traffic have brought businesses back to the bus terminal and have helped revitalize this part of downtown Meulaboh that had been virtually deserted in March 2005. As of May 2006, out of 43 total stalls, 34 were occupied, for an occupancy rate of 79%. The entire Block D market building,

completed in January 2006 and comprising eight stalls, is still vacant but the government Department of Transportation, which manages the terminal, is in the process of selecting tenants. Businesses at the bus terminal include coffee and noodle shops, ticket sellers, a fruit seller and vendors of snack foods/cigarettes. CRS did not distribute grants to businesses at the bus terminal (except for two who received grants from CRS through a non-OFDA program) because it was determined that businesses there had either received assistance from another source or did not need it.



***Meulaboh Bus Terminal – Market Block C
– March 2005***



***Meulaboh Bus Terminal – Market Block C
– June 2006***

2. Seuneubok – Pasar Pagi Johan Pahlawan – Fish and Vegetable Market

Pasar Pagi (lit. morning market) is located approximately four km from central Meulaboh, at the border between two residential communities, Seuneubok and Suak Ribee. There are approximately 1,500 families living in the two communities surrounding the market. Approximately 30% of the population are farmers, 30% are involved in fisheries, while the remainder work as civil servants, traders or in small industry. Suak Ribee sustained severe damage in the disaster, with 20% of the population lost and 95% of the houses destroyed. Further inland, Seuneubok experienced less damage.

The market had been operational only a few months before the disaster and accommodated traders selling vegetables, fish and daily consumer goods. As a morning market, it was only operational in the mornings up until 11 AM. Before the tsunami, approximately 17 vendors were active in the market.

This site was the second to be identified and selected, after the bus terminal, in March 2005. At that time, the markets were occupied by IDPs, who had boarded up the markets with scavenged timber and plywood, converting the sites into shared temporary living quarters. Government officials, coordinating with CRS and another NGO, Tzu Chi, facilitated the provision of alternative accommodations and the IDPs were able to vacate the market site during April.

This market was also constructed entirely with Cash-for-Work. In April 2005, a team of workers from both neighboring communities began clearing debris from the site to prepare for the rehabilitation effort. Up to 30 workers were involved in the rehabilitation, which was completed in October 2005 and required 1,456 person-days. Workers rebuilt the foundations and pillars of the two main buildings, improved the drainage system and built up retaining earthen dikes along the

river nearby (the area was prone to flooding due to post-tsunami subsidence), reconstructed the smaller fish market building, painted all structures and landscaped the site. Water and sanitation workers rehabilitated the latrine and well. CRS worked with carpentry workshops assisted under another CRS grants program to build the market tables/storage cabinets.

CRS identified 16 vendors who had been active at the market prior to the tsunami. As one of the vendors had received a grant already from CRS through another group, CRS distributed grants of approximately US\$250 to 15 of the vendors (4 women and 11 men). Some of the vendors did attempt to reoccupy the market but, unfortunately, found that there were too few customers to support a viable business in this location. So the people who received grants are operating their businesses in other parts of Meulaboh.

As for capacity, the two larger market buildings could accommodate a total of 16 traders selling vegetables and daily needs. The smaller side building could accommodate up to 6 fish sellers. CRS is working with the local government with jurisdiction over the market and other groups of traders to try to identify people who can occupy the market or ways to promote the market or find alternative uses, perhaps as a wholesale venue rather than a retail venue.



Pasar Pagi – after IDPs vacated the market – April 2005



Pasar Pagi – completed October 2005

D. Kaway XVI sub district (*kecamatan*), Aceh Barat district (*kabupaten*)

1. Padang Mancang – Weekly Market

Padang Mancang is a village of approximately 500 people located on the main road between Meulaboh and Kaway XVI, a rural inland sub district. More than 80% of the population is farmers, while the remainder is civil servants or traders. Padang Mancang was not affected by the tsunami but the earthquake did damage a number of buildings in the community, including one of the community market buildings.

The site was identified and selected in June 2005. The CRS design and engineering team completed designs for the market in October and a contractor, CV Oxa, was selected in November. The contractor completed construction of the two market hall structures in March 2006 for a total cost of US\$38,856 and requiring 672 person-days.

The market is currently active, operational on Fridays and serving up to 14 surrounding villages. Approximately 70 roving traders occupy the market on Fridays, selling clothing, vegetables and spices and fish. CRS did not distribute grants to the vendors at this market as it was determined that they did not need it.



Padang Mancang – June 2005



Padang Mancang – completed March 2006

2. Tanjung – Weekly Market

Tanjung is an agricultural community with a population of approximately 500 people, located near the main road inland from Meulaboh through the sub district of Kaway XVI. As with nearby Padang Mancang, Tanjung was not affected by the tsunami but was affected by the earthquake, which felled or damaged some buildings in the community, including the market.

As with Padang Mancang, Tanjung was identified and selected in June 2005. Design plans were completed in October and in November the same contractor selected for Padang Mancang, CV Oxa, was selected to rebuild the market at Tanjung. Work began in November and was completed in February at a total cost of approximately US\$24,581 and requiring 481 person-days.

The market is near the main road and serves people from 25 villages in three surrounding sub districts. The market is active on Wednesdays and accommodates up to 100 vendors offering clothing, shoes, household items as well as fish and vegetables. CRS did not distribute grants to vendors at this market as it was determined that they did not need it.



Tanjung – June 2005



Tanjung – March 2006



Tanjung market day - June 2006

E. Bubon sub district (*kecamatan*), Aceh Barat district (*kabupaten*)

1. Layung – Weekly Market

Layung is an agricultural village of approximately 700 people located on the main road from Meulaboh north up along Aceh's west coast. Agricultural production includes rice, secondary crops and oil palm. The village is not in the tsunami-affected area but the earthquake damaged some buildings in the community, including the weekly market and the fish market.

This site was identified and selected in June 2005. Design plans for the market hall, latrines and a well were completed in October and the contractor, CV Atra Droe, was selected in November. Work began in November 2005 and was completed in February 2006 at a cost of approximately US\$23,087 and requiring 255 person-days.

The market is currently active, operational on Mondays. Approximately 100 vendors occupy the market complex, which includes the hall rebuilt by CRS, another hall and kiosks along the small road leading into the complex from the main road. Vendors come from Meulaboh and sell clothing, produce and basic food items to customers from 20 surrounding villages. CRS did not distribute grants to the vendors at this market as it was determined that it was not needed.



Layung Weekly Market – June 2005



Layung Weekly Market – March 2006

2. Layung – Fish Market

Also in the same village is a fish market along the main road. As a result of the earthquake, the original market had collapsed and fallen into the river behind the market. The people of the community had erected a temporary market from scavenged materials.

The same contractor as for the Layung weekly market was selected to rebuild the fish market. The contractor worked on both sites simultaneously, beginning the work in November 2005 and completing it in February 2006. The total cost was approximately US\$10,842 and the total number of person-days required was 189.

CRS identified 10 fish traders active in the market. In March 2006, CRS distributed grants of approximately US\$224 to each of the 10 traders (all male). The traders pooled a portion of their grant funds to collectively buy an icebox to produce ice and fiber insulated fish storage boxes. The market is operational every day and the 10 traders are active selling fish to customers from 20 surrounding villages.



Layung Fish Market – June 2005



Layung Fish Market – March 2006



Layung Fish Market – fish traders – June 2006

F. Arongan Lambalek sub district (*kecamatan*), Aceh Barat district (*kabupaten*)

1. Teupin Perahu - Fish Market

The village of Teupin Perahu is located approximately 35 kilometers out of Meulaboh, along the road north along Aceh's western coast. Of the population of more than 700 people, the majority are

farmers. Teupin Perahu was moderately affected by the tsunami and about 25% of the families lost their homes in the disaster.

This market site was the last to be identified and selected, in August 2005. The design for the market was completed in September and the contractor was selected in December 2005. There was a delay in the finalization of the tender process as there was a suspicion of bidder collusion during the first round and the tender had to be repeated. In the second round, CV Prima Utama was chosen after a reference check and background investigation was conducted to ensure the reliability of the company. Construction began in December 2005 and was completed in February 2006 at a cost of US\$19,813 and requiring 187 person-days of labor.

CRS identified 10 vendors who were active in the market prior to the tsunami. CRS distributed grants of approximately US\$224 to each of the 10 vendors (all male). The vendors then pooled a portion of their grant funds to collectively purchase an icebox to produce ice and insulated fiber boxes for storage of fish or meat. Currently, the 10 vendors sell fish, chicken and other meat in

the market every day to customers from 10 surrounding villages.



Teupin Perahu – August 2005



Teupin Perahu – March 2006

G. Other grants distributions

CRS decided to target traders/vendors outside of the markets selected for rehabilitation or reconstruction for several reasons. Prior to the tsunami, there were several associations of traders but they were organized by what they sold rather than by market or specific geographical location. In Meulaboh, for instance, the associations for chicken sellers, fish sellers, vegetable sellers and fruit sellers, among others, were well established before the tsunami. After the tsunami and in anticipation of aid, vendors of other items followed this example and organized themselves along the same lines. The sub district of Johan Pahlawan, where Meulaboh is located, became the model for other sub districts and groups in other areas began organizing following this example. NGOs responded by assisting these groups that were organized by trade. To avoid overlap (e.g. CRS attempting to assist a market group including vegetable sellers belonging to a vegetable sellers association already assisted with grants from another NGO), CRS decided follow this prevailing trend and work with some of the groups organized by trade as a way to meet the targets set in the proposal. In many of the markets selected, it was discovered that at least some of the vendors had received grant assistance from another NGO through a group of this kind.

Another justification for this divergence from the proposal is that the markets identified were smaller than expected. Most of the markets accommodated less than the 50 traders estimated in the proposal. For these reasons, CRS decided to target groups outside of the markets. Two associations from the sub district of Johan Pahlawan were selected: *Gabungan Pedagang Makanan Jajanan* (GAPJANAN or Association of Snack Food Sellers) and *Gabungan Pedagang Rempah-Rempah* (GPR or Association of Spice/Condiments Sellers).

1. *Gabungan Pedagang Makanan Jajanan* (GAPJANAN)

This association of snack food sellers formed after the tsunami under the aegis of the Johan Pahlawan sub district leader's office, like many other associations. The association comprises vendors of noodle and rice dishes, makers of pastries and chips, and iced drink sellers, among others. CRS signed the MoU to assist the organization in April 2005. In May 2005, CRS distributed grants of approximately US\$242 to each of 186 members of the association (102 women and 84 men). Members used the grants to restock their businesses and purchase necessary equipment such as vendor carts, dishes, cooking utensils, kerosene burners, packing materials and tables/chairs as applicable to the individual business needs. The association was also given a fund of money for operational expenses, approximately US\$1,320. These expenses included office supplies, follow-up monitoring of members and member identity cards. CRS also provided basic office equipment such as office furniture, safe, calculators, a computer and printer. For the association management, CRS' implementing partner PT Ukabima conducted a two-day training on basic organizational and financial management.

2. *Gabungan Pedagang Rempah-Rempah* (GPR)

This association also organized after the tsunami under the guidance of the Johan Pahlawan sub district government office. The membership of this organization primarily sells items classified as *rempah-rempah*, which includes: some vegetables, spices, dried fish, coconut, salted duck eggs, legumes and soy sauce, among others. Approximately 75% were IDPs. CRS also signed an MoU with this association in April and distributed grants of approximately US\$242 to each of 252 members (63 women and 189 men). Members used the funds to restock their businesses and purchase equipment such as the vendor tables doubling as storage cabinets (*tong*), coconut shredders and grinders to mill chili and other spices. The association also received funds for operating expenses and basic office equipment. The association also attended a two-day training on basic organizational and financial management. As part of follow-up monitoring, a sample of the membership (70 people) was surveyed. Results showed that 87% had used the grant to invest in their business, while the other 13% had not yet because they were still searching for a place to operate or had used the grant for another purpose. Many of the members are active in the main Meulaboh market, Pasar Bina Usaha, but other members have spread out along Aceh's west coast.

OFDA/CRS Aceh Market Revitalization Summary Table

Market Site		Total Market Cost (US\$)	Person-days	Total Grant Assistance (US\$)	# of Grantees (Male)	# of Grantees (Female)	Status	# of vendors occupying market	Occupancy Rate
1	Kuala Bubon	14,870 ¹	2,809	16,600	45	33	Inactive	0	0%
2	Krueng Tinggai	9,500	336	2,000	8	-	Active	3	38%
3	Langkak	32,374	402	1,684	-	16	Active	12	38% ²
4	Cot Mee	17,444	108	-	-	-	Active	42	100%
5	Bus Terminal	82,900 ³	6,787	-	-	-	Active	34	79%
6	Pasar Pagi	17,765	1,456	3,750	11	4	Inactive	0	0%
7	Padang Mancang	38,856	672	-	-	-	Active	70	100%
8	Tanjung	24,581	481	-	-	-	Active	100	100%
9	Layung Weekly Market	23,087	255	-	-	-	Active	100	100%
10	Layung Fish Market	10,842	189	2,240	10	-	Active	10	100%
11	Teupin Perahu	19,813	187	2,240	10	-	Active	10	100%
Associations									
1	GAPJANAN			45,012	84	102			
2	GPR			60,984	189	63			
TOTALS		292,032	13,682	134,510⁴	357 (62%)	218 (38%)		381	Avg. 86%
					575				

¹ CRS covered approximately US\$7,434 (50% of total cost) for most of the CFW expenses in the early intensive cleanup phase in April 2005.

² Only 6 of the 16 vegetable traders assisted with grants are operating in the market. The other 6 active vendors are fish sellers. Prior to the tsunami there were approximately 30 vendors in the original market. In the new market, the second floor is not yet utilized by vendors.

³ CRS covered approximately US\$24,870 (30% of total cost) as this was a very capital-intensive project and included some non-market portions (gov't office building, fence, security post, and gravel for parking area).

⁴ CRS was able to distribute more than the US\$25,000 originally budgeted for grants because the US\$75,000 budgeted for helicopter charter was not needed for that purpose and the CRS covered a greater portion of staff salaries and vehicle expenses than originally budgeted. Grants greater than the proposed \$50 were given as higher amounts were needed to restock businesses than originally thought, particularly given the post-tsunami inflation and intensive level of destruction.

